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W. H. H. HARDIN

April 13, 1860-watwif. Yeoman copy.

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Oct. 24, 1860-watwif.

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Will practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-watwif.

LYSANDER HORD,

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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

O. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

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OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

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PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Oct. 29, 1853.

ROBT. J. BUECKENRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Line-stone and Upper streets.

May 22, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

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Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

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HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

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July 13, 1860-by.

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Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

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August 3-tf

Frankfort Ky.

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SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

Jan. 24, 1860-watwif.

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Carmines, of brilliant hue.

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Dec. 14, 1859-by.

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For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

nov23 watwif.

L. WEITZEL.

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

Has just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Tosses—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first-class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for each occasion, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 26, 1859.

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M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

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(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; I'll make \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE! The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at any Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

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THE undersigned has removed his establishment from St. Clair street to the store room next door to Mrs. Reading's, on Broadway, where he will continue to manufacture and keep for sale

All Kinds of Boots and Shoes

For ladies and gentlemen. He will sell on moderate terms, and warrant the work to be good.

He has also made an arrangement with a competent workman to REPAIR OR MAKE all kinds

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Such as CAPES, TIPPETS, GLOVES, &c.

Jan. 7 watwif.

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New supplies just received.

Oct. 12-tf.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery.

The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommended the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all food matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to combat declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1861.
The Senate met at 9 o'clock, according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.
MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.—MISS DIX.
Mr. HAYCRAFT moved to dispense with the rules, to allow him to offer a resolution to appoint a committee to wait on Miss D. I. Dix, and obtain information in relation to prisons, asylums for lunatics, &c., and report to the Legislature the result of their enquiries at the adjourned session. The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

RESOLUTION LIMITING SPEECHES.
Under a dispensation of the rules, Mr. GROVER offered a resolution limiting speeches to five minutes for the balance of this session, and limiting the number of speeches to one on any one subject rejected.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. HAYCRAFT—Religion—A bill to charter Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville, passed.
Same—A bill to charter the Iron Moulders' Union of Covington: passed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Mr. FISK moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Governor to ask leave to withdraw the bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the rebuilding of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Mr. F. urged the adoption of his motion at length.

Mr. READ advocated the motion of Mr. FISK earnestly.
Mr. HAYCRAFT also favored the motion briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER also spoke in favor of the motion at some length.
Mr. CISELL opposed the motion at length.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in favor of the motion of Mr. FISK.
Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the motion of Mr. FISK.

Mr. ANDREWS also advocated it.
Mr. GLENN opposed the motion at length. Mr. FISK replied to Mr. GLENN.

The previous question was then ordered.
Mr. FISK's motion was then adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 14.

And the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. FISK and CISELL the committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.
Was received, nominating a number of gentlemen for the office of notary public.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

Also another message, announcing the passage of an act to amend the militia law, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.
Mr. READ moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the thanks of the people are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to Hon. John J. Crittenden, for his constant and untiring efforts to effect a settlement of the unfortunate difficulties which threaten to destroy both the Federal Constitution and Union formed by that immortal instrument.

Resolved, That although the official connection of our venerable Senator with the national councils will terminate on the 4th of March next, his native State desires that he shall continue his patriotic exertions with unabated zeal, and not withhold from his countrymen the benefit of his wisdom and counsels in this critical period of their national existence.

Resolved, therefore, That in view of his intimate connection with the great work of pacification, and in view of the peculiar relations which he sustains to all sections, giving him unusual powers for good to his whole country, Kentucky earnestly requests of her distinguished Senator that he will remain at the Federal Capitol, or visit many of the States as he may deem proper, and urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on suspending the rules, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 25; nays, 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Barrick, Bruner, Cosby, Dehaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Porter), Messrs. Anthony, Cissell, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, McBrayer, Rust—9.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, which was ordered—yeas, 18; nays, 15.

The resolutions were then adopted by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Porter), Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Barrick, Bruner, Cosby, Dehaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Cissell, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, Rust—9.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Mr. FISK in a short time returned with the bill appropriating money to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums: the Governor had signed the bill, but not having reported to the Legislature its approval, he returned it to the committee.

Mr. Fisk moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER made the point of order as it was signed by the Governor it was a law, and the vote passing it could not now be reconsidered.

EVENING SESSION.
Mr. ANDREWS suggested this matter be laid over until the evening session, and offered a resolution providing for an evening session at 3 o'clock: the resolution was adopted.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AGAIN.
Mr. ANDREWS moved then to postpone the lunatic asylum bill and the point of order of Mr. ALEXANDER until 3 o'clock: carried.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES.
Mr. IRVIN moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution in relation to federal affairs.

[The resolution is the same in substance, and almost in words, with the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. RHEA, and after-

wards offered as a substitute for the special committee on Federal Relations.]
The Senate refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 13; nays, 19.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.
Mr. TAYLOR—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the charter of the Verona and Morning View turnpike: passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Licking river mining and manufacturing company: passed.

Same—A bill to repeal an act in relation to collection of railroad tax in McCracken county: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Munday's landing and Harrodsburg turnpike: passed.

Same—A bill to declare Licking river navigable from Licking station to the Trace branch.

Mr. PHALL moved to postpone the bill to March 21—negative and the bill passed.

Mr. TAYLOR—A bill to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads to vote by proxy: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Asked to be discharged from several petitions of citizens for relief by stay laws, &c.: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Daniel S. Brown and others: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from a petition of citizens of Ballard and other counties for stay laws: discharged.

Mr. WALKER moved to recommit, with instructions: negative.

And the committee was discharged.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The orders of the day were suspended to allow the committees to continue their reports.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.
Was received by Mr. MOORE, communicating the ordinance of secession of the State of Louisiana, and also resolutions in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

ENROLLMENTS.
Mr. GILLIS reported several bills correctly enrolled and they were signed by the Speaker and delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received, announcing the passage by that House of sundry Senate bills, some of them with amendments, and had concurred in resolutions of the Senate in relation to geological specimens in the hands of executors of D. D. Owen, deceased.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.—BANK BILL.
Was received by Messrs. MACHEN and WOLFE, announcing the concurrence of the H. R. in one, and disagreement to the other amendment of the Senate to the bill to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky. Also informing the Senate that the H. R. had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreement on the said bill, and asking the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate voted to appoint the committee, and Messrs. ALEXANDER, JOHNSON, and RHEA were appointed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received by Mr. CLARTY, the Clerk, announcing the passage of a Senate bill.

Also their concurrence in nearly all of the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill, and their disagreement to some two or three of the Senate's amendments to said bill.

REPORTS RESUMED.
Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Asked to be discharged from a leave to bring in a bill to extend the time of the act offering a reward for the discovery of the disease called "milk sickness."

Mr. HAYCRAFT opposed the discharge of the committee in a humorous speech.

The Senate refused to discharge the committee.

Mr. DEHAVEN reported against a bill for the benefit of A. B. Nelson: rejected.

Same reported against a bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co. [Reminds money overpaid on billiard licenses.]

Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER opposed the bill, and replied to Mr. PENNEBAKER.

Mr. PENNEBAKER again advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved the previous question: ordered.

The question was then put, shall the bill be rejected? and it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 16, nays 14.

Mr. DEHAVEN—A bill from the H. R., for the relief of school district No. 38, in Meade county: passed.

Mr. CISELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co was rejected: decided out of order, having once been reconsidered a same stage.

Mr. READ—Finance—A bill to change the time of assessing taxable property.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to print the bill and make the special order for 21st of March, at 12 o'clock.

BANK BILL.
Mr. ALEXANDER, from the committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses on the amendment of the bill of Kentucky, made the following report:

A majority of the committee of conference report the following as a substitute for the 7th section, viz:

Sec. 7. That the reissue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts hereafter made payable in or to said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act: *Provided*, the banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

And the Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
The Senate met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The Senate took up the report of the committee of Conference on the Bank bill [see section 7 above, before recess].

The Senate adopted the section, and thereby adopted the report of the committee of Conference.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
The Senate took up the disagreement of the H. R. to the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill.

The vote was taken on receding from the Senate amendment raising the pay of ministers and the Senate receded from its amendment.

The vote was then taken on receding from the amendment raising the pay of the clerk of the Enrolling committee from \$3 to \$4 per day: the Senate refused to recede, and insisted upon the amendment.

The vote was taken on receding from the amendment allowing \$50 to Major L. Tighman, for expenses in coming to Frankfort and attending twelve days upon the Military committee, by request of the Governor.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in high terms of Major Tighman, and defended him against the editorial in the Commonwealth.

The Senate receded from the amendment.

An amendment of the H. R. to allow \$10 for use of Baptist church bell during the session, was concurred in.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved to reconsider the vote refusing to recede from the amendment raising the pay of the clerk of the Enrolling committee: carried, and the Senate then receded from its amendment.

RESPONSE OF THE AUDITOR.
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a response of the Auditor in relation to increase of taxes to raise \$3,661,000, &c.: ordered to be printed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Mr. SPEAKER decided that the bill making an appropriation to rebuild the Hopkinsville Asylum—which had been withdrawn from the Governor, after having been signed by him—was a law, and the whole proceeding about it was out of order and null and void.

Mr. FISK moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution to direct the Finance committee to bring in a bill, at 4 o'clock this evening, to repeal the bill making the above named appropriation.

Mr. MARSHALL moved an adjournment: negative—yeas 15, nays 16.

The vote was then taken upon suspending the rules, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 16, nays 16.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. WHITAKER offered a resolution to direct the Finance committee to call on the different benevolent institutions to render an account of all moneys received by them, how expended, and how much it costs the State per capita, to support the patients, &c., and report to the Legislature.

The Finance committee was stricken out and a select committee of Messrs. WHITAKER, RUST, and FISK inserted.

Amended further by requiring an account of how many patients are in each, the number of pay patients, and how the money received from those patients has been expended.

Mr. GLENN moved to amend by requiring a report of amount donated to the State by individuals for the benefit of said institutions: adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Several motions were made to suspend the rules and report several bills: negative.

Mr. READ moved an adjournment: negative by yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. DENNY moved an adjournment: carried by yeas 18, nays, 14.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS.
Mr. H. H. SMITH moved to dispense with the rule to take up a Senate bill for the benefit of sheriffs and revenue collectors: adopted—yeas, 63; nays, 16.

Said bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sheriffs of this State who have not finished paying up their State revenue, shall have the further time until the first day of June next to finish paying revenue into the State Treasury, without incurring the penalty of the law for failing within the time now prescribed.

2. Provided that the sheriff who accepts the benefit of this act shall be required to pay in and report monthly on oath to the State Auditor, the amount of revenue that has been collected by him for each month: *And provided further*, That any sheriff failing to comply with this provision, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act, nor until his securities have entered upon record their consent before their respective county clerks: *Provided further*, That the sheriffs availing themselves of this act, shall pay interest on the balance due from each, at the rate of six per cent, per annum from the 15th of January, 1861, till paid: *Provided further*, That such sheriffs as have not paid into the Treasury at least thirty per cent, of the amount of revenue of their respective counties, shall not receive the benefit of this act, until said thirty per cent, at least, shall have been paid: *Provided further*, That no sheriff shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, until he files in the Auditor's office his statement, in writing, with his affidavit attached, in substance, that he has not used for individual purposes, since the 15th of January last, any portion of the revenue by him collected, belonging to the State.

Mr. SNEED moved to strike out the "15th January" and insert 15th of October: adopted.

The bill was then passed.

ENROLLMENTS.
Mr. S. JOHNSON, from the committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry bills and found them correctly enrolled.

MILITIA LAW.
The House then took up the bill to amend the militia laws of this State: passed—yeas, 58; nays, 26.

SENATE BILL.
An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of John G. Pickens, late sheriff of Clinton county: passed.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.
An act for the benefit of Lexington and Newtown turnpike company: adopted.

An act to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Harboursville, Williamsburg, London, and Mt. Vernon: adopted.

SENATE BILLS.
An act to amend an act incorporating the Williamsstown academy: passed.

An act to amend the charter of Owenot: passed.

An act for the benefit of Wm. H. Middleton: passed.

An act to amend chapter 86, of Revised Statutes: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company: passed.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church at Greensburg: passed.

An act to incorporate the American Working Men's Benevolent association of Covington: passed.

An act to amend the several acts incorporating the Salem academy: passed.

An act requiring the Register of the Land Office to issue patents in certain cases: referred to Judiciary committee.

An act to amend an act requiring trustees, &c., to execute bonds in certain cases: passed.

An act for the benefit of Springfield: passed.

An act for the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpshurg turnpike company: passed.

An act to incorporate the Carlisle cemetery company: passed.

An act to amend the charter of Rochester: passed.

An act for the benefit of W. G. Harrison and Anderson Graves: passed.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt county court: passed.

Resolution to obtain possession of geological specimens, &c., in possession of the late D. D. Owen, at the time of his death: adopted.

An act to amend the charter of the Masonic P. B. Association: passed.

An act allowing increased fee to surveyors. [Allowed \$5 instead of \$2 for making survey, &c.]: laid on the table.

An act to establish an equity and criminal court in Ballard county: passed.

An act appointing commissioners to mark line of Wolfe county: passed.

An act changing the time of holding the Oldham circuit court.

Mr. JACOB offered a substitute for said bill providing that the spring term of said court shall be held on the 4th Wednesday of April: amendment adopted, and bill passed.

An act authorizing circuit and equity courts to have entered of record certain views for the sale of estates of infants and married women, in certain cases: passed.

H. R. BILLS AMENDED IN SENATE.
An act to repeal an act providing for the payment of the debt of Greenup county: adopted.

An act to allow non-resident aliens to hold and transfer real estate: adopted.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Pitt's Point, in Bullitt county: adopted.

An act for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharpe, of Estill county: adopted.

An act to establish an additional voting precinct in Larnie county: adopted.

An act to establish the town of Hardyville: adopted.

BANK BILL.
The House took up the Senate bill to amend the charters of the banks of issue of this State.

The bill passed the House several days since with amendments.

The Senate amended the amendment of the House by adding to the section allowing the Southern Bank, Bank of Ashland, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and Northern Bank to issue notes of less denomination than \$5, by making its provisions only continue for two years.

The vote being taken the House concurred in the Senate amendment—yeas, 47; nays, 42.

The original bill contained the following section:

Be it further enacted, That the re-issue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to and from the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to, or debts hereafter made payable in or to said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act: *Provided*, The banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

The House struck out that section, and inserted the following:

Be it further enacted, That the re-issue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received by said banks in the payment and discharge of all dues and demands originating in transactions by them under the provisions of this act; and the same shall be received in payment of all dues to this Commonwealth, not affecting the sinking fund, as established by the Constitution; and shall also be received in discharge of all debts owing by the State of Kentucky, which are created after the passage of this act; and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act: *Provided*, said banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

The House refused to recede from their amendment, whereupon Messrs. MACHEN, WOLFE, and GEIGER were appointed a committee of conference.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
The House then took up the bill for the appropriation of money.

Several amendments to the bill had been adopted by the Senate, some of which were concurred in, and some rejected by the House.

At ten minutes to one o'clock, Mr. TEVIS moved an adjournment: adopted—yeas, 47; nays, 44.

And then the House adjourned.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Inflammation, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hoarseness, Cough, Spasmodic, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES.
"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific), has made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service in subduing hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGLESTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYS, *Chronic, Boston.*

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

"Beneficial in Bronchitis." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON.

"Effective in removing hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." PROF. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.*

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. R. BROWDER, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. nov26 w4tw6m.

Telegraph Office Removed.
The Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please note this change. T. C. KYTE, jan7 ft. Agent.

The Fourth Session
OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday, January 21, 1861. Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks, \$10. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. jan3.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1861, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is the Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
The

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

Personal.

The Commonwealth is the only paper in Kentucky that has taken decided ground against the military bill of 1860. In our opposition to it we are actuated by no motive which does not meet the approval of our conscience. We have quarreled with no man's views who differs with us. We have impugned no man's motives who advocates the measure, and we have fully accorded to all the right which we claim for ourselves, and which we will have, viz: that of forming and expressing our own opinion in our own way.

Our objections to the bill are briefly these:

1st. It is unconstitutional.

2d. It is arbitrary and despotic in its provisions.

3d. It was rejected by a full Legislature last winter.

4th. It was passed after most of the members had left here, and after an understanding by them that no more legislation should take place.

5th. There was not a quorum in either branch of the Legislature when it is pretended that the bill passed.

We were in the House of Representatives when it was "passed" that body. There were not twenty members present. We extract from the journal of the House the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 5, 1860.

[The day of adjournment.]

The House then took up the amendments proposed by way of substitute by the Senate to the bill of the House, of the following title, viz:

An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia.

Said amendment having been read,

The question was again taken on concurring in said amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Shawhan demanded the yeas and nays on said question, but did not receive a second. He then objected to the constitutionality of the vote by which said amendment was concurred in.—[Page 1062.]

Now why could not Mr. Shawhan get a second to his call for the yeas and nays? Every member of the Legislature knows that it is an act of common courtesy to second such a call. We defy the friends of this bill to show us another instance where a man was refused such courtesy, no matter how unpopular he might have been. Uncle Joe Shawhan is not unpopular. He is a true-hearted, pure-minded legislator, and has been known as such for years. Thousands of his friends in Kentucky will demand the reason of the affront cast upon him at the last session. It is this: *The yeas and nays, if called, would have defeated the bill, by showing the want of a quorum.*

For opposing this bill for the foregoing reasons and in the foregoing manner, we have brought down upon ourselves abuse, misrepresentation, and slander of every conceivable character. Our motives have been questioned, and our words have been tortured into personalities. We have lost some friends, and the paper has lost some subscribers, all of which will accept our farewell and blessing; but bear in mind, that not one of our objections to said bill have been answered!

Bear in mind that not one of our charges has been denied, but one of them can be with any degree of truth.

On the contrary, the friends of this monstrous measure have endeavored to attract attention from its deformities, by making personal attacks upon us.

To the proprietors of the Commonwealth and to its readers we have this to say: If you desire an editor who will sneeze when Mr. so and so takes snuff; if you desire an editor to follow in the lead of some great man or some great army, like a little stream of water follows a cart wheel through a mud puddle, we will not suit you. You will have no difficulty in finding one of that order, for the market is over-stocked. But our head is our own, such as it is, and we are most emphatically a man of our own head.

It is but simple justice to the proprietors of the Commonwealth to say that they are in no wise accountable for the editorials which have appeared in it since we took charge of it. They will not be while our present relations exist.

Major Tilghman.

Our Senate reporter, in the course of his report, says:

Mr. Johnson spoke in high terms of Major Tilghman, and defended him against the editorial in the Commonwealth.

The report is strictly correct, but at the same time we must be permitted to assert that we made no attack upon Major Tilghman. It is true that Senator Johnson so construed our article, but we insist that the "editorial" will not bear that construction, and we will leave this difference between Senator Johnson and ourself to Major Tilghman himself, and will abide by his decision.

Our MEANS OF DEFENSE.—We do hope that our Legislature, before it finally adjourns, will place Kentucky in a position to defend herself from invasion, let it come from what quarter it may. The State should have arms and equipments for ten thousand men, and have the same deposited in two or more convenient places. Repeat the present odious and tyrannical military law and give us one in its place that does not enslave a man the moment he becomes a soldier.

A petition calling on Calvin Richardson, the Representative in the Legislature from Meade county, to resign his seat, has been signed by over three hundred voters. The cause of dissatisfaction is the alleged disunion tendencies of Mr. Richardson.

The Editor of the Commonwealth feels Complimented.

On Friday the House of Representatives passed "a bill for the appropriation of money." The bill came into the Senate, and among other amendments proposed by the Senate was one appropriating fifty dollars to Lloyd Tilghman. In our paper of Saturday, we alluded to this appropriation. The following extract from our article of Saturday contains the grounds of our objections:

With all due deference we submit that it is a dangerous and expensive precedent for this Legislature to establish, viz: that every "clever, high-toned gentleman" like Lloyd Tilghman, should be reimbursed for his lobbying expenses. Better organize the lobby at once and have its salaries fixed by law.

Well, the appropriation bill was sent back to the House of Representatives for that body to concur in the Senate amendments. They (the H. R.) disagreed to the amendment to which we have alluded. The bill was then returned to the Senate and the question before that body was: "Will the Senate recede from its amendment?" Just before the vote was taken, an honorable Senator, for whom we have the highest respect, (and for whom we formed an attachment ten years ago which has become indelible) arose in his place and read the aforesaid article in the Commonwealth of Saturday. Our surprise at the novel proceeding was only equalled by our admiration of the manner in which the Senator read our article. He is the best reader we ever listened to. Through the medium of his eloquent voice and impressive manner, our article sounded to us, as one, at once unanswerable and convincing. The Senate seemed to agree with us, for after its reading the Senator made an earnest and eloquent argument against the same. The vote was then taken, and we best him about six to one. The Senate receded from its amendment. It is the first time that that Senator has ever been defeated on a measure which he desired to have pass.

To him.

"A Protest from Louisville."

Our attention has been called to what is termed "A Protest from Louisville." It is signed by a number of young gentlemen who are members of the State Guard, and they declare that they did not surrender their manhood when they enlisted, and insist that they are not serfs nor Chinese coolies. We never for an instant supposed that they were. When these gentlemen learn that their indignation is founded upon a total misapprehension of the facts, their protest will appear as ridiculous to them as it now does to us.

It seems that they have been told that the Commonwealth had stigmatized them as Chinese coolies, Russian serfs, and all that sort of nonsense. They must have been told, for not one of them is a subscriber to the paper.

In our remarks upon the military bill of 1860, we said that it was tyrannical and despotic in its operations, as construed by Inspector General Buckner. In the same paper we stated that we believed the construction placed upon the law by I. G. B. to be correct, and as evidence of how he construed it, we—

In the same paper—published the charges and specifications preferred by Inspector General Buckner against Major William E. Woodruff, and also a letter from the former, addressed to the latter.

We there said that any law which authorizes Inspector General Buckner, or Inspector General anybody else, to use such language when addressing a Kentuckian, and to assume such power and control over the actions, thoughts, and inclinations of a free born citizen, was unworthy of a free people and a disgrace to the statute books of Kentucky. Inspector General Buckner in a time of profound peace ordered Major Woodruff to consider himself under arrest. "Within such limits as your business avocations require."

Accepting the interpretation put upon this odious law by the Inspector General we then gave our opinion of the law which was this, that a man under its operations, could not become a member of the State Guard without relinquishing his manhood and consigning himself to a level with the serfs of Russia, &c., &c. That is our opinion still. With all due deference to the powers of the State Guard, we have to say that it will be our opinion for several days to come. We do not recognize the right of any man or of any army to interfere with us in the free expression of our views. They may be erroneous, but they are ours.

The papers of Louisville who published the protest "by request" are requested to publish this "protest" against the interference of those young gentlemen of Louisville with our affairs and opinions.

We are permitted to make the following extract from the letter of a lady to one of our Senators.

JANUARY 27, 1861.

Mr. —: Allow me while my heart is full of patriotism and zeal for the Union, (and my pardon full of rabid secessionists), to respond to your kind note of the 19th. You gave vent to your feelings in a glowing strain, indeed, but the subject, methinks, would hardly admit of being treated with less gravity. I am glad to find, however, that you are still battling for the right; that whatever one true heart can do for our glorious republic, you are willing to attempt. I noticed with pleasure that the Stars and Stripes are to wave above your Capitol during the session. Oh! long may they float. May they never be torn from their standard, distained and dishonored by the daring hands that are now seeking to rend in twain our beloved country, that are anking our hearts bleed at the contemplated horrors of civil war. I entreat of you, by the love you bear your glorious country, never to forsake that noble standard, but rally around it, with the rest of Kentucky's noble sons, until the waves of sedition be driven back from her shores.

Oh! the name of Kentucky is dear to my heart as its own life drops. All that I ever

held dear drew their first breath on her soil, and how can I bear to think that she will, in this emergency, prove recreant? That one shade of dishonor will ever blench her fair name. I cannot, I will not believe it. I hear her derided as cowardly and mean by those who are misled by the fanaticism of the day, for you must know that I stand among my friends like some lone rock in the midst of a turbulent sea. Men, women and children of my relations are hot-headed disunionists, but the storms and floods descend upon me to no purpose. Calm and sincere I withstand them as if indeed I was made of stone. Pardon me this rashness about dear old Kentucky.

The Military Editor of the Yeoman "Sums Up."

The military genius who has been "giving his whole mind" to us, for the last few days through the columns of the Yeoman, seems to have exhausted himself and his subject at the same time. He has published all his poetical quotations, his witticisms have been before the public three several times, and he seems to have become ashamed of his vulgarity. If we had the space we should like to give our readers the benefit of his last spasm entire. But as it is we must content ourselves with an abstract. He concludes that his articles have been powerful, his criticisms searching, and his rebukes withering. On the other hand, he believes that our articles were quite flat and pointless. As a matter of course, we are "a used up man."

The following paragraph is exceedingly rich, when taken in connection with the two first articles which he wrote for the Yeoman. Those who read them will remember that they were interspersed with expressions—

—mult for our paper—but were evidently great favorites with the writer. Now hear him climb down—

In our comments upon certain articles which recently appeared in the Commonwealth on the subject of our militia laws, we trust that we have not descended below the proper dignity of editorial papers. The articles upon which we commented appeared to us, as far as their tone was concerned, exceedingly objectionable; and were not calculated to add to the dignity or respectability of a public journal.

That will do.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The called meeting of the Board of Directors of this highly popular and useful Association, was held, according to appointment, at the room of the Society, in the Executive building, on the 6th inst. Present—Col. L. L. Bradford, President, assisted by Mr. P. Swigert, W. P. Directors present—Messrs. King, Warfield, Forman, Bulford, O'Bannon, Scott, Mallory, Burbridge, Denny, Drane, Phelps, Barriek, and Macdon.

A number of intelligent and enterprising farmers were present from various parts of the State, and gave encouragement to their presence, and aided by their councils. It was a cause of regret, as on former occasions, that the mechanical interest was not well and specially represented.

The location of next State Fair was one of the most important subjects for action, and it would have been highly agreeable to the board to have held the next fair in some portion of the State where it had never been held before, where by reason of the novelty of the occasion it would have attracted greater interest, and would have secured more blessings upon the agriculture of the community. But the Society can only accept of such invitations as are offered to it by the county Societies, and on this occasion but two invitations were extended—one by the South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Louisville, and the other by the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Eminence. Mr. Gibson Mallory presented the written proposition of the former Society, of which he is the popular President, and Mr. S. T. Drane presented the written proposition of the latter, of which he is a director and efficient advocate. The several propositions were explained by their representatives, were duly discussed and naturally considered by the board. It was the general opinion that the pecuniary interest of the State Society, and also the general agricultural and mechanical interest of the State, would be advanced by holding the Fair near Louisville, on account of the more ample grounds and commodious buildings, and the vicinity of a large city, and the greater facility of access, from various portions of the State; and the fair was located there with considerable unanimity.

The time of holding the Fair was a matter of great delicacy, as it was desired to avoid conflict with other Societies, and it was also a matter of great variety of opinion; but after full consultation it was agreed to hold it on the 3d Tuesday in Sept. (the 17th) and continuing five days.

The premium list was then made out, after several laborious sittings, bestowing fully as much as is given by the State (\$3,000), and so arranged as to embrace, as far as practicable, the agricultural and mechanical interests of the whole Commonwealth.

The list will be published in due time, and all of the citizens of this State, and indeed of adjacent States, will be invited cordially to compete for the honors and favor of the Society.

The judges at the fair were selected with great care and much deliberation, an effort being made to assemble, from all parts of the country, judges of practical and ripe judgment, and of unbiassed and unswerving impartiality.

The premiums for the next fair, owing to the financial condition of the country, will be paid out in coin, after the plate now on hand is so disposed of, that course, it is supposed, being most agreeable to exhibitors.

The tobacco fair at Paducah, which the Society at a former meeting had determined to hold in the spring of 1861, it was thought advisable at this meeting to postpone to the next year, in consequence of the inferior and short crops of tobacco, caused by the great drought.

The tobacco fair at Louisville will be held as agreed on, of which due publication will be made, and at which the usual liberal premiums will be conferred.

Local and unimportant business of considerable extent met with prompt action by the board, and was all harmoniously and satisfactorily disposed of.

The distribution of books and seeds was necessarily limited by the supply on this occasion. The Colonial Authorities of Cuba had sent a quart bottle of broad-leaved tobacco seed to the Kentucky State Agricultural Society (a valuable present which was highly and gratefully appreciated), and these seeds were widely distributed on the present occasion.

The meeting adjourned after having conducted its several sessions with great dignity, propriety, and cordiality.

Louisville papers please publish. It

The Resolutions in Reference to Senator Crittenden.

The resolutions offered in the Senate on yesterday by the able Senator from Larue (Mr. Read), are eminently proper in every respect. We are surprised that there was a single Senator who was willing to place himself upon the record in opposition to them. There is nothing in them to which any person could object, who desires to settle the present controversy between the North and South. They contain nothing of a party character.

The first resolution thanks Senator Crittenden for what he has already done. What Kentuckian is unwilling to do that? The second resolution expresses a desire that he should not abandon the contest upon the expiration of his Senatorial term. Who that has a Kentucky heart beating in his bosom, desires Mr. Crittenden to cease his efforts for his country and retire to private life the moment he loses his office?

The third resolution requests him to go to any part of the United States he sees proper, and do what? Why, "urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country." Who dare say that he does not desire such a result to be accomplished? And who so fit to go upon such a glorious mission as John J. Crittenden, his recent course having elevated him high above all mere parties, and given him "a power for good" which no other man in the country possesses? Let Kentucky send him on a mission of peace. Let her not permit him to retire from the public service so long as the exigencies of the country may require his wisdom and counsel. We should have been glad if the resolutions of the Senate had passed unanimously, but it is a matter of especial congratulation that there were only six votes against them.

We hope that the House, as soon as it convenes to-day, will take up the resolutions from the Senate, and pass them unanimously. Some of the Representatives have already indicated a disposition to oppose them. But it is to be hoped that upon an examination of the resolutions, they will conclude that their duty to their country requires them to vote for them. A vote against them can but indicate disunion *per se*. Let, therefore, the record show the vote for and against them.

Union Meeting in Ohio County.

At the largest mass meeting, irrespective of former party predilections, ever assembled at the court house in Hartford, Ohio county, on the 4th day of February, 1861, Henry D. McHenry, Esq., was elected President, and D. S. Hill and B. C. Warden Secretaries. The President explained the object of the meeting in his able and characteristic manner, and when he resumed his seat it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, when L. B. Rieder, Wm. Ashby, C. J. Lawton, John Stevens, and Joseph Leach were appointed by the Chair, and after the committee retired, our talented and eloquent young orator, Oliver Maxwell, Esq., was vociferously called, who appeared on the stand and for about one hour kept the audience spell bound with his matchless bursts of patriotic eloquence and logical arguments. At the conclusion of his address the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the condition of our country demands that all true patriots and Union-loving citizens should let their views be known. And we, the citizens of Ohio county, in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of former party predilections, do hereby

Resolve, 1st, That we cordially endorse the action of the two great Conventions which were held in Louisville on the 8th day of January, 1861.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and endorse the same as being the best basis in our opinion for a settlement of our political troubles yet offered.

Resolved, That we consider a call of a State Convention at this time unnecessary; that it can not be done constitutionally; therefore, if called, it will be revolutionary and disorganizing, and attended with immense expense, which the people will have to foot in the way of taxes.

Resolved, That we think, under the present circumstances, Kentucky should maintain her present position in the Union, where we think all our just rights will be protected; that in our position as a border State, we can act as mediator between the extreme positions taken by the North and South, and that the influence of Kentucky, if wisely exerted, will prevent the most awful national calamity, and

Resolved further, That we hereby instruct our Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives in the State Legislature, to oppose all motions or resolutions looking to a call of a State Convention.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the editors of the Louisville Journal, Louisville Democrat, and Frankfort Commonwealth, with the request that they publish the same, and also that a copy be sent to our Senator and Representative in the Legislature.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

HENRY D. McHENRY, Pres't.

D. S. HILL, Sec'y.

B. C. WARDEN, Sec'y.

Capt. W. T. Sherman, late of Ohio, who was formerly in the army and has spent some years in Louisiana, and there had charge of a Military school, resigned his post on the passage of the secession ordinance of that State, and is preparing to go North; preferring to maintain his allegiance to the United States, to renouncing it for that of the Pelican nation. Capt. Sherman is a brother of Hon. John Sherman, and son-in-law of Hon. Thomas Edwin.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. H. Hodges, Mr. George F. Winstler to Miss Bessie Lingo, daughter of Wm. Lingo, Esq.

In this county, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. Gatwood, Esq., of Stamping Ground, to Miss Eliza Hockessmith, daughter of Henry Hockessmith, Esq.

DIED.

Near the mouth of Ekborn, in Franklin county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. ANX H. ANSOBY, wife of Benjamin S. Arnold, Esq., and daughter of William and Elizabeth Quarles, in her 57th year.

Mrs. Arnold was sick for several weeks, and died perfectly resigned to the will of God. She has left an affectionate husband, with whom she has lived upward of 33 years, three sons, and a most estimable, intelligent, and only daughter, besides many other relations and warm friends, to lament their loss. May God give them all that comfort which the world cannot, and lead them to that Savior on whom she leaned in the hour of trial.

F. H. H.

At the residence of her father, Robert Brown, near Lexington, MeLean county, Illinois, on the 30th of December, 1860, of Typhoid Pneumonia, Miss FANNIE CAROLINE BROWN, in the 22d year of her age, only daughter of Robert and Cherry Brown.

She was the charm of the home circle, "where kind designs to serve and please through actions ran," on whom her fond parents doted, as one, if spared to us, and we to her, would be a comfort in declining years. She was early deflected to God, and united with the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill, or Mackinaw, as it is now called, in 1854. She was quiet, modest and unassuming; very decided in her convictions of duty as a church member; had no taste for light reading, but delighted in reading books published by the Presbyterian Church Board; adorning her profession by a Christian walk and conversation. She has gone to rest in those mansions the Savior prepares for all those that follow him. May we who mourn her separation, prepare to meet her where parting is no more.

B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have a first rate Blacksmith to hire, who makes the celebrated Johnson plow as well as Johnson himself. Application may be made to either of us.

VIRGINIA DILLON, feb-22 ly.

ALEX. JULIAN.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, PLEURISY AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Alacidity on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, feb-22 ly.

Williamsburg, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Symp for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—1 y.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SKEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov-28 w&wlm.

A. CONERY, SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. P. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. jan-18 tf.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID BY A. BORNEMAN, VERSAILLES, WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

COLLECTIONS OF IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS.

246 Aster, a fine collection in 24 var. \$1 50

247 " " " " " " " " 1 00

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Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH FIRE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72.

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Hartford Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE HARTFORD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio.....	\$431,520 82	Michigan.....	\$158,042 81
In Wisn.....	106,955 97	Indiana.....	149,839 81
In Kent'y.....	204,930 40	Illinois.....	448,327 41
Missouri.....	351,518 04	Tennessee.....	97,540 21
Iowa & Min.....	101,399 46	Kans.& Neb.....	19,945 77
Penn.& Va.....	31,595 82	Ark.& La.....	23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama.....	\$82,412 18		

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Hartford Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.



MRS. WINSLOW'S

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Beneficial Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sell this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its unequalled effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and colic, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Crying in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY the world in ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face of the wrapper bears the name of WINSLOW'S, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.

Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.

June 6, 1860—w&wly.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, gonorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 28 1860—ly.]

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Ed. D. Hobbs and J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY,

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, Barber and Hair Dresser, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission.....	62,690 43
Cash loaned on call.....	30,000 00
	\$131,029 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured.....	70,223 59
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value).....	15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value.....	260,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value.....	200,225 00
950 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value.....	107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value.....	40,500 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value.....	16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.....	56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent, market value.....	36,025 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value.....	2,140 00

Total assets..... \$836,709 59

Total liabilities..... 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLER, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, 1860—ly.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and having satisfied with its proper condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits cure to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

EMD. H. TAYLOR, THO. S. PAGE, CHAS. G. PHILLIPS, Directors.

R. W. TODD, H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane.....	\$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton.....	5,000
Joseph H. Davies.....	5,000
William G. Craig.....	5,000
John C. Herndon.....	5,000
John T. Pendleton.....	1,500
	\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort Branch Bank.

July 1, 1860—ly.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00

AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$24,213 31

AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port, and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the officers and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank.....	\$ 37,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000.).....	460,600 00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,607.).....	150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value).....	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company).....	67,604 72
Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,025 93 has since been received).....	14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Decr. (of which \$7,957 57 has since been received).....	24,684 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office.....	2,087 52
Total.....	\$634,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st Decr., 1857, estimated at.....	\$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend.....	1,700 00
	\$41,110 01

New York, 23d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 12, 1859.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

II. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBURY, Secretary.

J. M. MILLER, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1860—by.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23, 1855—by.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by

JOHN C. GRAY & TODD.

nov12 w&wly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word "Cephalic" which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popular in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotypy and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manner born."

'ardly Realized.

It is 'ard 'n 'orrible 'eadache this 'afternoon, hand I 'stepped into the 'headache 'erian 'ays hi to the man, "Can you 'ease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'ache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, 'hand upon that 'e 'gave me a Cephalic Pill, 'hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache."

Headache is the favorite sign by which

nature makes known any deviation whatever from natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headache may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick-headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine diseases. Headache is the heart's cry, and is very frequently attended with Headache; Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently perfect health, and continuing for several days, and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under these circumstances, however, no person should for the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a safe and reliable, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box

of Cephalic Pills, no a bottle of Prepared Pills, but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps I'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's high head and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that name that relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Ock! sure now you've sed it; here's the quarter, and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

Constipation or Costiveness.

None of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or indolence, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Piles, Dropsy, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fever, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarm bell of costiveness. Not unfrequently the disease named originates in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head-ache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them to all who have Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Anæmia and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

nov12 w&wly.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOUBLOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSENTERY, AND INDICATION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSA OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the emaciation of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, by cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purbation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever.

Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which do not contain the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,